

## OURSELVES.

announced before, the Weekly *Champion* has been converted into a Bi-Weekly from this week. It will be published on Sunday and Thursday. By this arrangement, a considerably larger quantity of matter will be placed before the public, the size being Super-Royal, instead of the old size; he will have access to freshest news and informations, thus combining the advantages of a Daily and a Weekly in one; and the price remains practically the same, only Eleven Rupees.

## OUR CHRISTMAS ARTICLE

This is a holy season with a portion of the religious feelings that the occasion evokes in their mind. If the Christians have any objection to join in our festivals, let them have none to join in theirs. Unfortunately, however, the Hindus have little opportunities of profiting by association with Christians. The Anglo-Indian press have scarcely any article on the subject; surely the *Englishman* and the *Statesman* have none. The *Indian Daily* has one, but it only regrets that the Christmas festivities have been reduced to a farce. We have thus to fall back on the *Statesman*, the reputed organ of missionaries. Our contemporary begins the statement:

"... whose lot it is to celebrate our Christmas not only in an alien land, but in a land of faiths and alien aspirations, there is a special significance in the fact that, of all the festivals of our Church, it is that which brings us to us with most force the distinctive character of our religion as a religion of love."

We are again told, a few paragraphs later, that the ruling race we must of course maintain. That is a primary postulate about which no question can be entertained. Having hands to this task of ruling India, we are going to turn our backs upon our duty and chaos behind us.

The Empire of India has to do with unity, we do not see. We know promised a kingdom to his followers: I was of Heaven. Of course, if heaven, meant India, that is a quite different thing. We, Indians, cannot do our Christian rulers, but then the must be this: The Indians must at their Christian masters should here for their benefit, and the latter agree to remain unwillingly—only sense of duty.

Another sentence we are told: "Christians we should be faithful to ourselves, not believe that our end is the only end in the world, and in the end, all avail."

Then another sentence: "The message of Good-will to Christians to be sympathetic with those who continuously profess another religion."

They the sentiments contained in the paragraph contradict one another. By the expression, that Christianity is only true religion, one must understand that there cannot be any salvation for the Christians to be tolerant to so-called others? Of course, I am all clear. But if those who are Christians are "abandoned of God," it is possible for the Christians to treat those who hold opposite views, with any respect. The Hindus, however, need not to be tolerant to others. Their religion teaches them to be charitable. Indeed, they have as much for Christ, as the Christians have; say, the Hindus have a belief in the mission of Jesus Christ. Had he sent by God, he could have never been independent and restless people, but to subject their haughty necks to the religion. When we see a Christian, who poses as the lord and, humbly kneeling before God for whom cannot help feeling that Christ is sent from Heaven. As to the *Statesman* that the Christian ultimately prevail, we shall not say if this were to happen, it would be a triumph of Christianity, if it led one to

I have come, like a reed, at the voice of the Lord. And the kingdoms of Time shall be no more through the din of the ages. Shall warnings and chidings divine, From the lips of my Prophets and Sages, Be trampled like pearls before swine. Ye have stolen my lands and my cattle, Ye have kept back from labor its meed, Ye have challenged the outcasts to battle, When they plead at your feet in their need. And when clamors of hunger grew louder, And the multitudes prayed to be fed, Ye have answered with prisons or powder, The cries of your brothers for bread.

I turn from your altars and arches, And the mocking of steeples and domes, To join in the long weary marches Of the ones ye have robbed of their homes; I share in the sorrows and crosses Of the naked, the hungry and cold, And dearer to me are their losses Than your gains and your idols of gold. I will wither the might of the spoiler, I will laugh at your dungeons and locks, The tyrant shall yield to the toiler, And your judges eat grass like the ox: For the prayers of the poor have ascended To be written in lightnings on high, And the walls of your captives have blended With the bolts that must leap from the sky. The thrones of your kings shall be shattered And the prisoner and serf shall go free—I will harvest from seed that I scattered On the borders of blue Galilee. For I come not alone, and a stranger, Lo! my reapers will sing through the night Till the star that stood over the Manger Shall cover the world with its light.

Alas! the world is day by day getting wicked. The civilization of the nineteenth century has supplanted Christianity. This civilization has done much for the comforts of the body and the development of the baser passions; but it has not been able to conquer death. Death is inevitable; and that being the case, the civilization of the nineteenth century can do very little real good to mankind.

We, as Hindus, have been trained from our infancy not to put any great value on things earthly. Take any classical works of the Hindus, and though they contain apparently many absurd stories, yet one idea pervades them all. It is, that death is inevitable, that death means the separation of the soul, which is immortal, from the body, and the true interests of man lie in the harmonious development of his soul. What is to a man if he gets the sovereignty of the whole world, since he is to die in a few years? And what does a man care if he suffers a few years of misery on this earth, if he has been able to secure an everlasting happiness in the future?

Let us live and let others live. The world is wide enough for all of us. Let us learn to love and to be loved in return. Let us conquer all our baser faculties and develop the higher only. Let us avoid anger, vindictiveness, haughtiness, greed, sovereignty, and selfishness, and let us develop our reverence for God and good-will for our brethren. And surely God will not forsake him who follows the above precepts, though he may not be accepted as a good Christian by those who profess to follow Christ.

## OUR CHRISTMAS ARTICLE—II.

If Christianity, as it is taught by the Catholics, had been presented to the Hindus by Christians, the former might have accepted it, without any violence to their faith and instincts. Sometime ago the Good Friday was celebrated at Royapuram with great pomp at St. Peter's Church by a large number of Catholics. The images of Mary and Christ were taken out of the Church and carried in procession, just as the Hindus carry those of Krishna of Yasoda and Nanda. There was *Kirtan*, and the offering of incense. Then there was a representation of Pilate and his soldiers, and the crucifixion of Christ. The piety evoked was immense as it ought to have been.

In the same manner the Mussalmans have their History, their Kerbela, and other soul-stirring events which give life to their religion. It was the Protestants who really crucified Christ, that is to say, took the life out of his religion. A Messiah preaching the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man, preaching love and good-will and at last sacrificing himself to his principles, is a religion that moves the hearts of men. Christianity spread only by this method.

It was presented to the Hindus as a religion, and they would have gladly given him the place of God.

mon, with the gross missionary is too being the case, not only of an eminently philosophical character, but are also much less repugnant to Catholic truth than either the colourless abstraction of the Brahma Samaj, or the defiant materialism into which the greater part of Europe is rapidly lapsing.

Thus their doctrine of salvation by faith is thought by many scholars to have been directly borrowed from the Gospel; while another article in their creed, which is less known but is equally striking in its divergence from ordinary Hindu sentiment, is the continuance of conscious individual existence in a future world, when the highest reward of the good will be not extinction, but the enjoyment of the visible presence of the divinity, when they have faithfully served while on earth; a state therefore absolutely identical with heaven as our theologians define it. The one infinite and invisible God, who is the only real existence, is, they maintain, the only proper object of man's devout contemplation. But as the incomprehensible is utterly beyond the reach of human faculties, He is partially manifested for our behoof in the book of creation, in which natural objects are the letters of the universal alphabet and express the sentiments of the Divine Author. A printed page, however, conveys no meaning to any one but a scholar and is liable to be misunderstood even by him; so, too, with the book of the world. Whether the traditional scenes of Krishna's adventures have been rightly determined is a matter of little consequence, if only a visit to them excites the believer's religious enthusiasm. The places are mere symbols of no value in themselves; the idea they convey is the direct emanation from the spirit of the author. But it may be equally well expressed by different types; in the same way as two copies of a book may be, word for word, the same in sound and sense, though entirely different in appearance, one being written in Nagari, the other in English characters.

To enquire into the cause of the diversity between the religious symbols adopted by different nationalities may be an interesting study, but is not one that can affect the basis of faith. And thus it matters little whether Radha and Krishna were ever real personages, the mysteries of divine love, which they symbolize, remain, though the symbols disappear; in the same way as a poem may have existed long before it was committed to writing and may be remembered long after the writing has been destroyed. The transcription is a relief to the mind; but though obviously advantageous on the whole, still in minor points it may rather have the effect of stereotyping error: for no material form, however perfect and semi-divine, can ever be created without containing in itself an element of deception; its appearance varies according to the point of view and the distance from which it is regarded. It is to convictions of this kind that must be attributed the utter indifference of the Hindu to chronological accuracy and historical research. The annals of Hindustan date only from its conquest by the Mahomedans—a people whose faith is based on the misconception of a fact, as the Hindu's is on the corrupt embodiment of a conception. Thus the literature of the former deals exclusively with events; of the latter with ideas.

Yes, there is so great a resemblance between the religion of "salvation by faith" or, in other words, Vaishnavism, and Christianity that it is but natural, the Christians with their creed of "one God and only one Prophet" should claim that the former was borrowed from the latter. But the Hindus ascribe the resemblance to other causes. They say that Vaishnavism is a revealed religion, so is Christianity; and that being the case they must resemble in their most essential characteristics. One who has studied both the religions can see at a glance that, if there was any borrowing at all, it was the Christians who must have borrowed, for the simple reason that the end of Christianity is the beginning of Vaishnavism, or, in other words, Vaishnavism has everything which Christianity has, while Christianity has only the beginning of Vaishnavism, and not the middle, nor the end.

Mr. Growse had the good luck of coming across some Vaishnavas. He was so struck with what he saw that he was led to describe them in these words:

Many of them are pious, simple-minded men, leading such a chaste and studious life that it may charitably be hoped of them that in the eye of God they are Christians by the baptism of desire.

These men, for whom Mr. Growse intercedes, live in jungles upon what comes to them from God, without any thought of the morrow, and worship the Father for nineteen hours every day, giving only five hours for sleep, and some even four. Mr. Growse talks of their stity, but they sleep on bare ground, and eat a small quantity of the coarsest food, only with a view to keep body and soul together. We wish Europe could shew only one such man in the whole continent.

The true mission of Christ is to

able to bring his passion as to enable him to cultivate, and to make his friend from whom every man sprang every one is destined to go. man calls himself a free-born the Hindus his subjects. But a few years only. Is it not?

By a wise arrangement, the Hindus have been put under a sober and steady Christian nation. The reason is, that they should help one another. It is for the Christians to govern the country well, it is for the Hindus, who are, if they are anything, a religious people, to spiritualize the Christians. Let the Christians study, like Mr. Growse, the spiritual truths and the examples of piety that the Hindus can furnish, and they will derive much more valuable things than they can ever hope to do by exploiting the country.

In the exposition given by Mr. Growse of the philosophy of Vaishnavism, our English educated countrymen will find something which perhaps they did not know before. And in the description of the Catholic celebration, the Hindus will find that there is very little difference between an ordinary Hindu and a Catholic Christian.

## THE PRESS ON PROPOSED SEDITION LAW.

The manner in which Lord Chief Justice Halsbury "patted Mr. Justice Strachey on the back," very much encouraged those here who were actively sympathising with the crusade against alleged sedition. But the sedition law, as proposed by the Legal member, will never suit India; and if it is introduced now, it will have to be repealed soon. As for Lord Halsbury's opinion, many London papers tried to minimize its value.

The *Star* added the following in its news columns under the heading: "The Tilak Appeal: A Cabinet Minister—the Lord Chancellor pats Mr. Justice Strachey on the back":

It is not often that the Lord High Jobber graces the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. But he was present yesterday at the important hearing of the Tilak appeal, in which the chief contention for the appellant was that the Bombay judge, in his summing-up, had grossly misdirected the jury. The whole of the morning was taken up with an exhaustive speech by Mr. Asquith, the leading counsel in support of the application. The business of their lordships was merely to hear Mr. Asquith, and then to pronounce their decision. One does not know (writes a *Star* man who was present in court) whether Lord Halsbury heard Mr. Asquith or not. But if he was paying attention, his manner did him an injustice. Throughout the morning he was receiving and sending messages—reading and writing letters. An onlooker suggested that this ostentatious disregard of Mr. Asquith's argument was Lord Halsbury's revenge for Mr. Asquith's recent description of the Darling appointment as a most startling exercise of political patronage. Be this as it may, Lord Halsbury's demeanour contrasted curiously with the closest attention to Mr. Asquith's speech from first to last, and industriously noted in the margin of the official report of the proceedings at Bombay the references which Mr. Asquith mentioned. Nor was that all. It is usual for members of the Judicial Committee continually to question counsel as he develops his argument and makes his points. But yesterday, although Lord Hobhouse and Lord Davey occasionally conversed with Mr. Asquith, the Lord Chancellor did not, from the beginning to the end, address so much as a syllable to him. But when the end came, Lord Halsbury pounced down upon the appeal, and not only refused to grant it, but—travelling altogether beyond the proper scope of the proceedings—deliberately patted Mr. Justice Strachey on the back. It seemed a pity that Lord Halsbury's friend and colleague, Lord George Hamilton, was not present to witness the zeal of the political lawyer.

Says "On-looker" in the columns of *India*:

I have said that my experience of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is confined to its meeting on Friday, November 19. But those who know it well, lawyers who are often there, tell me that it is a very unusual thing for the Lord Chancellor to grace its proceedings with his presence. It is singularly unfortunate that he should choose to adjudicate upon a case in which he is interested as a Cabinet minister. I should be sorry to wrong his lordship, but there were not a few who regarded him as a politician rather than a judge when he turned up to listen (supposing that he did listen) to Mr. Asquith's arguments. Lord Halsbury has never shown any excess of scruple, any ultra-delicacy of feeling or super-sensitiveness. Indeed, to put it broadly, he is not likely easily to surprise any of us. But his appearance in that dull, dingy room in Downing Street did make some of the onlookers stare, and it made others who know his lordship well shudder.

is going to a... Lord Elgin, is 'det... sure passed this session...

is a quite different thing. Lord Elgin, who formed a greater feat. He announced his Press measure on the 14th of March, and had it passed on the same day, before the sun had set. The *Champion* calls the amendment, "Lord Elgin's Christmas Box". This facetious way of regarding the measure will show how bitterly it has been received by a portion of the English press. The *Indian Daily News* proves that the Hon'ble Law Member had no business to appeal to the English law on the subject. But there is yet one part of the Bill which has given immense satisfaction to the *Champion*. This is what the paper says:—

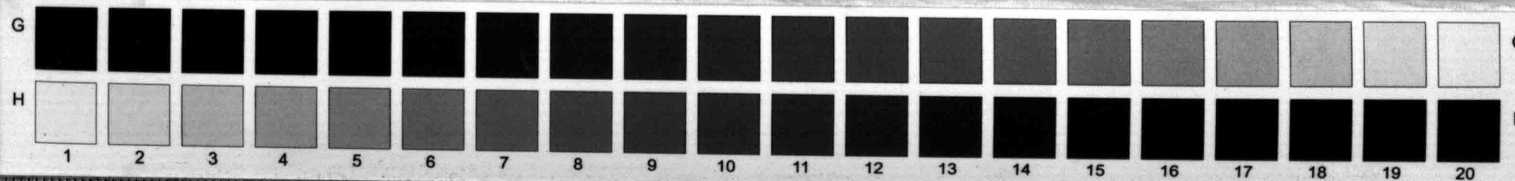
We had almost forgotten one satisfactory proposal. It will be sedition, if the Bill becomes law, to promote ill-will between Her Majesty's subjects. So the *Pioneer*, the *Englishman*, the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and the *Times of India* had better look out. They may find themselves in the dock too. For there is one thing, if no other, that an Indian journalistic experience teaches, and that is, the utter disregard the ordinary Anglo-Indian pressman has for the feelings of the dusky subjects of Her Majesty. No word is too coarse, no epithet too insulting, no criticism too galling for some people to use when speaking of the "natives." And if this new legal definition of sedition leads to courtesy on the part of the Anglo-Indian journalists, it will have done a great deal. When the unfortunate and miserable Poona controversy was to the fore, to take a recent case, a certain journal spoke of hanging a few *brutes* to encourage the others. Another wished a Babu (Why a Babu, we don't know) by himself, so that he would so on, and so on, if we files. That style of writing, thousand times more dangerous than vernacular sheets put together, hoped the Government, when a new powers, will watch and not Anglo-Indian papers written by for gentlemen.

The *Bombay Gazette* loudly that, it was not aware that it and Anglo-Indian contemporaries had offended as to render itself and other able to the proposed law, providing tion to class against class. We show only two examples the other day, that not only Anglo-Indian papers but also Anglo-Indian officials are in the habit of using language, which would be condemned under the terms of the proposed law. Thus the *Englishman* talked of "the proverbial cowardice of the Bengalees" and Sir Edwin Collen had the chivalry to declare in open council, that the Hindu women did not value their chastity.

## THE FORWARD ENCE

The severest condemnation which led to the *Asiatic Quarterly* that the so-called ordinary affair, managed by an opinion supports the Griffin, who said that ed some exercise, and served that purpose. and sketches taken can see at a glance are just now having lively time of it. They are well matched. offered and bet the advantage of.

The mischief, sort of pleasant deal of money. But this is a what we do in bloodshed men fire and throw that called held





clique did not care whether there was money or not to meet their wishes; and they committed the country to a war, which might have led the Empire to danger, if not disaster. Suppose the Amir had joined the borderers, and then the consequences might have been serious. In such a contingency, the Government would have been compelled to import soldiers from England to crush such a formidable combination.

We dare say the English people will have to bear a portion of the cost. In that case, to protect their own interests, they would be forced to devise some check upon the Secretary of State. The powers this official enjoys are excessive. He, a single man, can, by a blunder, lead the country to disaster. Yet, he is not on the spot. He does not know India. Such an arrangement can never be wise.

Either this Empire ought to be incorporated with the British, or, if it is to be kept separate, it must be put under responsible authorities. Under the present arrangement, when a blunder is committed, there is none to whom can be brought home. As matters stand, when there is any loss to India, the Conservatives try to throw the blame upon the Liberals, and their opponents try to do the same. And there is another blunder is committed. The country is governed by a minority, and the members are obliged to support one another. At a time when the Indians, through their newspapers, to impose upon the actions of the Government. But now the Indian papers are practically gagged. If now the English people, by chance, send out a man, who is imbecile, or dangerous, there will be none to point out the fact to the English people.

The authorities are no doubt anxiously thinking how to meet the cost of the frontier war. Of course, they will never go to England for help, if they can so help it. To seek the help of England is to court control from that country. Now, control from England is what our rulers here cannot brook. So they are trying to find any other way to meet the cost. As the London correspondent of the *Guardian*, that is engaged in negotiating the sale of the State Railways. Such a ruined noblemen's property. We hope to prevent the sale.

THE SEDITIOUS LAW. Mr. Chalmers, in introducing the amendment of the Penal Code, says:— "The section strikes at the root of the mischief."

Mr. Chalmers, in introducing the amendment of the Penal Code, says:— "The section strikes at the root of the mischief."

meaning of the word was not explicit enough. It was not explicit enough, as by Mr. Chalmers as it is have been before. He does not propose to lay down any new principle. It is left the same as it was. Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers only adds a few words of vague and uncertain meaning—viz, 'Disloyalty,' 'Enmity' and 'Ill-will'—to 'disaffection'. He says X includes X1, X2, and X3. One might venture to say that his way of improving the Penal Code is almost a libel to that genius of clear language which runs through from the beginning to the end of that masterly legislative production. If 'disaffection' is to be defined, why do you not define it in the manner that the Penal Code defines other such things? But you say that it includes this and that. Surely, then, it is something besides the things said to be included in it. And what is that something? Is it Mr. Justice Strachey's 'want of affection' or Sir James Stephen's 'hostile attitude incompatible with obedience'? To explain one unknown quantity X by saying that it includes two other quantities Y and Z, almost equally unknown, is surely not a model of clear drafting, for which our present Law Member would take credit.

But, further, the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers' improvement on the drafting, does not rest here. It does not end with including disloyalty and feelings of enmity and ill-will in 'disaffection'. In amending the Explanation, the Hon. Law Member would indirectly include two other undefined elements within the meaning of the word 'disaffection', namely, hatred or contempt. These two come in obliquely through the medium of the Explanation as to what would constitute lawful criticism of Government measures. Such criticism must not involve exciting hatred, contempt or disaffection. One would have thought that if criticism of Government measures was not allowed to be carried to the extent of causing disaffection, that would be something consistent with the body of the section and that would have prevented it from involving any disloyalty or feeling of enmity or ill-will. For, these three last are made to be included in 'disaffection' itself. But as the thing is put by Mr. Chalmers in the case of criticism of Government measures, it is not enough that it should be free from 'disaffection' or 'sedition', which is made punishable by the body of the section, but that it must also be free from two more moral conditions, viz, what are called hatred and contempt.

Mr. Justice Strachey thought that Sir James Stephen's Explanation was an exception, providing for extraordinary leniency in matters of criticism of Government measures. Mr. Chalmers' Explanation would not like an exception, providing for extraordinary hardship as regards criticism of Government measures. We say 'extraordinary hardship'; for a man is not to be punished for contempt towards Government—contempt not being included in disaffection; but he is to be punished, if any contempt occurs in criticising the measures of Government. So far as regards the obscurity of Sir James Stephen's draft and the clearness of the present one.

One word only as regards the merits of the Bill. The people of this country owe loyalty to Her Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament. Now suppose a Governor is sent out to this country,—imbecile, weak, wanting in that largeness of heart which is essential to despotism, and only nervous about his name and reputation and not caring for the interests of Her Majesty's Government and the people. If this was the case, undoubtedly, the duty which the people of this country owe towards themselves, towards Her Majesty, towards the English Parliament and the English people, would make it incumbent upon them to criticise the acts of such a representative of Her Majesty so as to hold him up to contempt with a view either to his removal or to his punishment.

law on the subject can authoritatively deny the correctness of the position. But supposing the position could be verbally made out, should it be forgotten even for one moment that the governing machinery in England consists of two halves, one of which prevents and corrects the shortcomings, the imperfections and the evil tendencies, which are the lot of humanity, by means of criticisms and comments, involving not only contempt or disaffection but sometimes even more than that? And then, the English press is similarly divided—one division being identified with one section of the Government, and the other, with the other section of the Government. So, the Opposition press could go the whole length of the opposition in the House of Commons, whatever might be the terms of the language in which the law of sedition might be worded in that country. It need hardly be said that the administrative machinery of the Government in this country is far different.

WHILE proposing the amendment of the law of sedition, the Hon'ble Legal member said that he had only two causes open before him. One was to accept the Press Act of Lord Lytton, and the other was to amend the existing law, so as to make it more comprehensive. He rejected the first course and adopted the second. Unfortunately, the Legal member forgot that there were other two courses open to him; one was not to move at all in the matter, and the other was to amend the law so as to enable the people of this country to speak out their minds freely to their rulers. We think, since the Legal member was selecting a course for himself, he ought to have chosen the last. We shall try to prove why.

Of course it is the desire of every Englishman that this country is well-governed. For this purpose it is essential that the rulers of the land should know the minds of the people thoroughly. Unless the people are granted the fullest liberty to speak out their minds freely, they will never do it. It is not likely that anyone will choose to do this piece of service for the Government with a halter round his neck. We have been assured that in Russia the people have not absolute freedom of speech. We can remark here *en passant* that the people of India expect much better than what prevails in half-civilized Russia. The real objection, however, to a severe sedition law is this:— If the Russians have no freedom of speech, they are ruled by men of their own nationality. The services of free spoken journals are not required to keep themselves in touch with the people. In India, on the other hand, the people are governed by men imported from a different country, who are, as a matter of course, ignorant of the language, manners, customs, instincts, grievances and aspirations of the people. The rulers are therefore in absolute need of a free press to be able to do their duties properly.

THE determination of the Viceroy to have the measure passed this session at any cost, is not exactly in keeping with the principle he promulgated. His Excellency rejected the Press Act of Lord Lytton on the ground that such a measure would be obnoxious and unjust. From this it is clear that His Excellency would never have anything to do with a measure, which was unjust and obnoxious. The Council has just introduced the Bill, and has submitted it to the public for discussion. And His Excellency could not be too sure that it would not ultimately prove obnoxious by a thorough discussion of the measure. This is what the *Morning Post* says:—

We hope the Government's proposal to throttle the press, as disclosed in our Calcutta correspondent's telegram to-day, will be appreciated by those of our contemporaries who, with the Viceroy and his advisers, have lost their heads over the vagaries of a few of the native papers. If this fantastic so-called amendment of the law of sedition ever comes into force, it will be practically impossible to conduct a newspaper in India on anything approaching journalistic lines. We are face to face with what, in effect, is a Press Stifling Act, and we trust there will be a prompt and universal awakening to this very evident fact.

The Viceroy in Council may rest assured that, in the above, the *Morning Post* voices the opinion of a good many Englishmen here. The *Pioneer*, the organ of the official, opposes it with as much vigour as it is capable of doing in a measure inaugurated by the Government. The *Bombay Gazette* is afraid of a portion of the Bill, which provides protection for class against class, though it tries to conceal its real views in a cloud of loyal protestations. The *Times* does not

and punishment of crimes, misdemeanours and offences of every kind. To abolish or modify antiquated, barbarous, or excessive punishments, or penalties. To provide for and secure fairness in prosecution, mercy in judgment, and all proper defence to the accused and compensation to the innocent wrongly accused and convicted. To procure the creation of a Minister and Department of Justice. To obtain the right of appeal on matters of fact as well as law in all criminal cases. To improve the administration of prisons and penal servitude by improved regulations according to humane and merciful ideas, so that the reform of the convict, and not his punishment, shall be regarded as the most important object.

In short, the leading idea of the Society is to introduce human influences into the present method of criminal administration of justice. The Society argues their case thus:—Man is a frail being, and since in a majority of cases, he commits wrong when he has no control over himself he should be gently treated for it. Recently the Humanitarian League, another institution which has for its objects, as the name indicates, the preaching of the gospel of minimizing human sufferings—held a meeting at Essex Hall at which an address, was given on "Prison Methods; now and in the future." The lecturer in course of his speech said:—

The penal systems of all countries probably passed through much the same stages of evolution. They began with revenge, passed on to the idea of punishment, then to deterrence, and only at the last became humane and took on the form of reclamation.

If the Romilly Society and the Humanitarian League are needed in England to soften the present methods of criminal administration and prison discipline obtaining there, they are a thousand times needed in India where the rulers and the ruled form altogether distinct classes.

THERE is a grim humour in the following paragraph of the *Pioneer*, which should not be lost upon the public:—

As several unauthorised versions have appeared, Mr. Justice Strachey of the Bombay High Court has wisely published his charge to the jury in the Tilak case, revised and corrected by himself. The judgments of the Bench of the High Court and of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council refusing leave to appeal are also printed. In an appendix will be found the translations of the incriminated articles which were put in evidence on behalf of the Crown and the defence respectively, and the definition of the word 'disaffection' in the *New English Dictionary* now in course of publication, edited by Dr. James A. H. Murray. The publishers are Messrs. Thacker and Co.

The above reminds us about the charge of the late Chief Justice of Calcutta in the *Bangabasi* case, of which we have been hearing so much of late, from the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers down to the editor of the *Pioneer*. Are they acquainted with the history of this famous charge? When Sir Comer Petheram delivered it, each daily paper of Calcutta had a report of its own, but all the reports differed from one another in some minor points. The *Englishman*, a few days after the trial of the *Bangabasi* case, however, came out with what it called "the corrected version" of the charge; and this was subsequently reproduced in the Indian Law Reports; but, very few people attached any value to this so-called corrected version, as it did not agree with many points taken down simultaneously, word for word, by the reporters of newspapers at the moment of the delivery of the charge. What is more, Sir Comer Petheram himself expressed great annoyance when the charge was ordered to be reported by the Government of India. As a matter of fact, the charge, as reported in the Indian Law Reports, is not the charge delivered by Sir Comer Petheram in court. What he said was different; and he refused to allow a part of his ruling to be reported, namely, that 'person' did not include the Government; so uncertain was he of the law which he laid down. Yet this charge was fastened upon the shoulders of the poor late Chief Justice of Bengal, and much was sought to be made out of it! As regards the corrected version of Mr. Justice Strachey's charge, did he deliver it in court, or write it at home after having sent Mr. Tilak to jail? The *Pioneer* is quite silent on this important point. Let it be borne in mind, however, that the reporter of the *Advocate of India*, engaged by the defence, stated on oath that his report was absolutely correct as he had taken every word that fell from the lips of Mr. Strachey when he summed up the Tilak case. Where was then the necessity of a corrected version? Indeed, unless it is taken for granted that the reporter of the *Advocate* did not state the truth, which no one is justified to assume, it must be a corrected version of the charge, as reported by Mr. Strachey, is not the one which he delivered in court, and it is therefore, like Sir Comer's, worthless. What is the good of a "corrected charge" we don't see.

methods of working, which seem likely to prove most effective in these two respects, and to make any inquiries and record recommendations, or opinions which thought will prove useful in the case of famines. So many times have Commissioners sat to consider the question of Indian Famines, and so great and clear has been the thrown on the subject, that we do think there was any necessity of appointing a new Famine Commission. In the Famine Commission of 1881 so exhaustively dealt with the subject and suggested remedies, that nothing is now required but to give effect to some of the recommendations in the matter of affording relief. One of their recommendations is thus:—

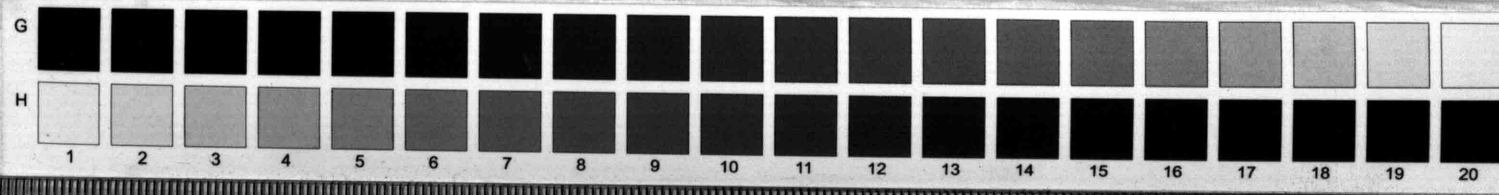
103. A main cause of the disastrous consequences of Indian famines \* \* \* is found in the fact that the great mass of population directly depends on agriculture \* \* \*. The complete remedy for condition of things will be found only in development of industries other than agriculture \* \* \*.

Yes, one of the principal causes of is the destruction of our indigenous tries and the Commission recommend their development, as a remedy a future famines. Such being the the new Commission, to be of real should have been entrusted with the of enquiring how far this and other gestions of its predecessor have been out, than of treading over the ground.

AFTER no less than half-a-dozen judgments, charges have been, at last, against Damodar Chapekar, and he has committed to the sessions. Damodar's initial ought to have led the Bombay authorities to reconsider some of its measures with a view of undoing the. The arrest of the Natu brothers and posing of the punitive police at Poona solely due to the murder of Messrs. and Ayerst. Indeed, according to George Hamilton, the Natu brothers were rested because their arrest would, he lead to the unravelling of the crime. Poona was burdened with a punitive because the authorities suspected a conspiracy of a "Bramm clique," the basis upon which they founded theories have come down after the sion of Damodar. And now that been committed, the Government (1) to reconsider the treatment to the Natu brothers. The of their moveable properties has restored to the family proves, if anything, that the Government last came to realize that their case the Natu brothers was not after all as they were led to believe in the ning; (2) The other repatriation the Government should make is to Poona, the punitive police force fact that the matter is already its serious consideration shews, Government's self at last, doubt the absolute of the. Indeed, the attitudes in regard to above, is a

We are glad to learn that the C has proved a success. We did pect this in a year of famine, pl, sedition. We regret to see that this gathering has not met with sympathy leading Anglo-Indian papers of the. The *Englishman* has not a word to the subject, even in condemnation, condemn it is to give it importance; *Englishman* wants to shew that tress is "beneath notice." Our cary might have given a paragraph, from courtesy, for, if he has no for large number of his fellow-subject. We have personally no compla our contemporary, though we obliged to him for having igno, ject altogether. People expect something about the Congress—were doing a Amraoti. We have in least doubt that a good many of the tuents of the *Englishman* must have lively curiosity to know what the Aiyars, and Kelkars were saying in the Congress pandal. Our cor, has forced them—his constituents to us for information.

In this connection we must a are pained to see a similar lack so good a Congress paper as the. In other years it used to devote after columns to the preceding Congress. But this year that pap almost ignored the Congress. I forsaken the good cause? I have a complaint against our e which, we are obliged to men interests of fair journalism. H transferred column at matter regarding out acknowledged of all pap in making are do, so forme





seize them all! But let our contemporary of the *Englishman* take heart. There is no chance of the Congress being held next year, if the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers sticks to his programme. To speak candidly, the delegates this year conducted the proceedings with a halter round their necks. The Congress Resolutions taken together form a terrible indictment against the Government, and the delegates, therefore, all fall under the terms of sedition law, as interpreted by Mr. Justice Strachey for whom, however, we have an ardent affection. Their only safety lay in the fact that they were even hundred strong, and that it would have been difficult for the Government to provide suitable jail accommodation for them all.

The case of the coolie girl, abducted from Bansbari garden, by order of Mr. Ross, a tea-planter in Assam, furnishes material for a three-volume novel, so sensational in its particulars, from the beginning to the end. From her perspective before us it would seem that while Mr. Ross was manager of a certain garden, a coolie woman with two little children died there, leaving no one to take care of her orphans, the eldest of whom was a girl and the younger a boy. Mr. Ross says that on her deathbed the woman had made her children over to him for protection. Whatever it was, there is no doubt that Gira and her little brother then came under the management of another garden he took over his new quarters and employed her in his bungalow, the girl as *ayah* of his mistress, or "Mrs." as he himself facetiously says in a letter to Mr. Smith, manager of another tea garden. As the girl grew up, years she attracted her master's fancy, but, in fact, fell head over ears in love with her. He tried, Gira says, to induce her to yield to his almost uncontrollable passions, but she sternly refused to comply with his request. Failing to prevail upon her, he at last sent her to a friend, Mr. Smith, in another garden, with a note that she might be entered as an agreement to be married and worked very hard. After the lapse of several months, Mr. Ross went on a visit to Mr. Smith at Bansbari, where the sight of the girl rekindled his love, with greater vehemence if possible. On his return to his own garden, the first thing he did was to request Mr. Smith to send Gira back. After he wrote was somewhat to this effect: "Though I have my Mrs. my bungalow is an empty void without the presence of the 'Mi.' I cannot explain to you this, it has been to me all this time. My Mrs. also loves her and I can assure you she is fond of the girl in spite of her great beauty. She is mine and mine alone for her sake do send her back." Mr. Smith, however, would not consent to send the girl back, possibly because in that case her ruin was almost sure. Mr. Ross set spies upon her actions with a view to abduct her when a favourable opportunity presented itself. During the last night, the mistress of Mr. Smith, accompanied by Gira and a boy-servant, went to a neighbouring town to see the Pith. On their way back they were waylaid by three coolies sent by Mr. Ross, and the girl was carried off by force. On Mr. Smith's information, the police recovered Gira the next day. One of the coolies was arrested at the time and placed on his trial along with Mr. Ross. Both were convicted; but while the principal in the affair, Mr. Ross, was fined Rs. 50, the poor coolie, who had no alternative but to obey his master, was sent to jail for three months. This may be technical justice, but the ethics of it is not surely intelligible to the ordinary mind.

It is said that private letters from the frontier disclose a state of things among the native flowers at the front, which cannot be desirable from any point of view. It appears that they are suffering severely from the hardships of the campaign, and signs of discontent are manifesting themselves, in acts of grave insubordination, neglect on the line of march, and in many cases actual desertion. We are, however, glad to learn, on the authority of the *Indian Daily News*, that the matter has after all attracted the attention of the authorities, and that the grievances complained of are being enquired into.

It is no longer a secret that some high officials did their best to prevent the Congress being held at Amraoti this year. All sorts of obstacles were thrown in the way of the promoters. I was given out that the Congress was a seditious body, and that those who joined it, would incur the displeasure of the authorities. The result was the absence of some of the local men, who otherwise would have gladly attended its meetings. But the chief difficulty which the promoters had to face, was the cry of plague raised by the local officials. The members of the Amraoti Reception Committee were, however, quite prepared for the contingency. They undertook to make any sanitary arrangements which in the opinion of the authorities, were necessary as a precautionary measure against the ill disease. Here we cannot help referring to the noble, sympathetic, and, at the same time, strictly just conduct of the Military Commissioner of Berar, Dr. ... It is not too much to say that but for the fair and judicious representation of the local state of affairs, the Congress had absolutely no chance of holding its sittings at Amraoti this year. He knew, how glad some of the officials would be if he could frustrate the object of the Reception Com-

mittee, by an adverse report of sanitary arrangements made by them. He was, however, too honest, too high-minded to resort to this petty artifice. He suggested cordials, and he was very strict in this respect; for, he knew, the smallest mistake on his part might result in the woe of Berar and the Central Provinces being overtaken by plague, and when they were carried out by the Reception Committee, he reported that all requisite sanitary arrangements had been made and that the delegates might be allowed to enter Amraoti without any fear of an outbreak of the plague, and the head of the Administration had the help, but to comply. India's gratitude to this large-hearted English Doctor cannot be over-estimated.

ONCE again two members of the India Council have been re-appointed for a further term of five years. Lord George Hamilton would have been very glad to appoint natives of India in their place but, then, His Lordship found none fitted to occupy the responsible position! *Truth* has the following in the matter:

Once again two members of the India Council have been re-appointed for a further term of five years. If the Government had the slightest desire to rescue the body from the contempt into which it has just fallen, they would take every opportunity of infusing a little fresh blood into it. As the opposite course is systematically adopted, there seems some reason to hope that those in authority share the prevailing feeling in regard to the Council, and are only anxious to help it into the grave. It is quite certain that if the Council were wiped out of existence to-morrow, the members are the only persons in the world who would be the worse, and India would be the better, to the extent, at least, of £12,000 per annum.

Yes, it is India that pays, and, therefore, nobody cares. We have, however, found one ally, and a very strong one, too. Mr. Courtney sat on the Royal Commission; and having gone through the business with heart, he found, to his sorrow, that India was really a very poor country. About this burden of the India Office upon poor India, he was pleased to say:

Who were these ten or a dozen gentlemen who governed India? Who appointed them? How were they trained? What were their special qualifications? This bureau, this little set of people in a room, collected, one scarcely knows how put there; one did not know why, having qualifications of which we had no surety—was no the final system for the government of India.

As we said the other day, it is day by day getting apparent to the British people that the Indians have their real and solid grievances. We owe this good fortune to the prosecutions and the border wars, and to His Providence bringing good out of evil. Mr. Courtney should know that it is "this little set of people" who really rule the three hundred millions in India.

The return of Colonel Olcott to Madras has infused fresh life and energy into the several Theosophical Societies in India. The Theosophical Convention commenced its sittings at Adyar on Monday last, when there were present a very large number of delegates and members. At this Convention, Colonel Olcott presented to the audience Miss Lian Edga, whom the Colonel found in Australia. This lady is, according to Colonel Olcott, thoroughly well versed in Theosophical philosophy, and is as gifted as Mr. Besant. Indeed, the cause of Theosophy, it is hoped, will be well served and aided by her. As for Colonel Olcott, India's obligation to him is unbounded. He has carried and implanted Hindu ideas into the most remote corners of the civilized world, in most of which the Hindus were to be delineated in the darkest of colors. In fact, a glance at the list of Theosophical Societies outside Asia, will convince any casual observer that what Colonel Olcott has achieved with the help of Madame Blavatsky is a little short of a miracle.

The following appears in the *East of India*:

On Monday last, a man was shot dead at Naraingarh, accidentally by Mr. Parrott of the Telegraph Department, who is one of the volunteers. The victim was employed in connection with a party of volunteers, and was shot in the Target at Naraingarh. Mr. Parrott, in being shot, died instantaneously. His representative to be a good Christian, and his religious beliefs, and from what we have been told, quite believe, as we are assured, that his death was a pure accident.

One can well guess that the mishap was a mere accident. But how is it that accidents are getting so very frequent in this country? The cause is too well known, it is prestige that stands in the way of prevention. As for Mr. Parrott, who is a man dead in broad day-light, he is fit to be a member of a volunteer corps, he should not be allowed to use a firearm. By-the-by, may we inquire if Mr. Parrott has made any arrangements for the support of the family of the dead man? He has not, the District authorities compel Mr. Parrott to do something in that direction.

With the sincerest sympathy, we are glad to hear that Mr. Parrott's family has been found in the Khair.

## INDIA AND ENGLAND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON DEC. 9.

MR. A. M. ROSE'S WORK.

MR. A. M. ROSE of Calcutta, is very persevering in the educational campaign he is carrying on at Cambridge. This week he addressed a large and crowded public meeting of citizens in the Town Hall on the invitation of the Liberal Association, a report of which appeared next day in the Cambridge newspapers, a copy of which I enclose. Mr. Rose tells me that at the conclusion of the meeting he received quite an ovation, both ladies and gentlemen from the audience crowding round him to shake hands and beg him to hold further meetings. A strong resolution was unanimously carried condemning the Forward movement and the policy of repression in the internal administration of India recently adopted by the Indian Government, and calling for a liberal and sympathetic policy towards our fellow-subjects in India. This is the sort of work that ought to be the special province of the British Congress Committee. Meetings of this character ought to be held in every constituency in the United Kingdom while the interest is hot on the Frontier question. A golden opportunity is slipping by, and the Committee are too much absorbed, both their time and money, in their new weekly journal to be able to seize it as it passes. The Cambridge University Union Debating Society met again on the 7th instant, to discuss a motion brought forward by Earl Lytton, the son of the late Viceroy, expressing approval of the Forward policy. It was intended to counteract the resolution carried at a previous debate, particulars of which I sent you in a recent letter. However, the attempt failed, in spite of a desperate rally of the Tory members of the Union. Earl Lytton's resolution was lost by 3 votes, 66 for 69 against. The opposition speakers were coached by Mr. A. M. Rose, who did not himself take any part.

SIR A. COLVIN ON THE FRONTIER POLICY.

Sir Auckland Colvin is one of the ablest of the distinguished Indian Civilian who are using their pens in the Frontier controversy with the same vigour and effect as the politicians are using their tongues. This month he has contributed a paper to the *Nineteenth Century* entitled "The problem beyond the Indian North-West Frontier" in which he very lucidly traces the past record and present position of the Forward policy, setting out in plain language both its origin and character. He shows how widely divergent from the wise policy of Lord Lawrence and his school, is that now formally adopted, by the Government, both Indian and Imperial, and that now the school of Rawlinson and Frere is triumphant and dominant. The long struggle which has been going on between the soldier and the civilian has ended in victory for the soldier, and the policy of the Indian Government on the frontier is no longer that of its civil administrators but of its military advisers. In searching sentences, Sir Auckland discusses the final effect of this victory upon India and her people. He dwells upon the growing cost of all the successive annexations which have been made since 1876 and calls for an explicit despatch setting out the net charge on Indian revenues from all the extensions of obligations or territories which have taken place across the N.W. frontier since 1876. Of course, we don't need specific details to tell us that it has been a tremendous drain upon the revenues of India, but I doubt if any one realizes its terrible total. I understand Mr. Herbert Roberts, M.P., will nerve for this return as soon as Parliament meets. We know too that this drain must inevitably become heavier and more intolerable year by year as long as this mad policy continues. As Sir Auckland justly points out, if more posts are to be occupied, more posts kept open by British troops, we are only on the threshold of the calls to be made on Indian revenues. The Indian Government cannot face such additions to its responsibilities without some material addition to its army. The dominant military clique have no intention whatever of abandoning the policy of maintaining the relative European strength on the Indian Army, in a dependency whose people do not love us, and are inspired only by "want of affection." If then the European element in the Army is to be increased, how on earth can an impecunious and almost bankrupt Indian Exchequer face the cost? Indian authorities are all agreed upon one point at any rate, that taxation in India has reached high water mark, and flood tide at that. No relief can be looked for with any certainty in the precarious direction of Exchange; Chinese home competition threatens the opium revenue with extinction; taxes are being re-imposed, and fresh fiscal burdens added; plague, pestilence, famine and earthquake have for the time at any rate drained the resources of the country, and the Government have in their wisdom thought the time opportune to strain its relations with the people by a series of domestic blunders without parallel in the history of British administration. Sir Auckland Colvin justly argues that if the Home and Indian Governments agree that the Forward policy is necessary to the safety of our Indian Empire as against Russian aggression, that it will involve expenditure that India cannot bear, and that the mother country must inevitably come to the rescue. This is no doubt the final issue that is being put before the electors by their representatives, by the press, and by the great party leaders in the speeches I submit to you in my letters. It is the biggest issue that has affected the constituencies during the present generation, and affects our hold upon India 100 times more deeply than the bogey of Russian invasion. Strong and powerful though the Government be in its huge and generally docile majority in the House, I believe that by the time the House re-assembles, there will be a public opinion awakened before which even Lord Salisbury will quail. Tory M.P.s are, when face to face with danger, as good patriots as Liberals, and if it become clear that India is being turned from a source of national wealth into a poor dependent relation, the Government will have to back down, or clear out.

They will back down, in the meantime let us say.—Thank you Sir Auckland Colvin.

THREE fatal cases of plague have occurred at Hiperji in the Aland Taluka, Hyderabad. Sir Vikar's paigah jagir. They were smuggled by the Patel, through the military cordon.

It is proposed to extend the enlistment of the N. W. Frontier Pathans at present allotted to the Baluch Battalion to other Bombay Cavalry and Infantry regiments and that enlistment may also be made from trans-frontier Mahomedans and Bangas tribes.

The Ceded Districts Famine Conference, appointed by the Madras Government, was to have met for the first time yesterday. The matters for discussion were the various forms and details of the relief operations in the different districts, with special reference to improvements that might be considered necessary on a future occasion. Test relief-works were opened on the 23rd instant in Udoyagiri Taluk, Nellore District. About 1,300 people are now on the works. The relief-workers are employed in making roads. A relief-kitchen has also been started.

## "BROKEN OFF AT LAST."

(Specially written for the *Patirka*.)

As my acquaintance ripened gradually into friendship—friendship in the true sense of the term—with the amiable middle-aged lady of the house, whose husband by the way had been once quite a leading light of the Threadneedle Street and perhaps of the Stock Exchange too, I naturally allowed myself to take more freedom than the strict code of the unwritten laws of social etiquette would sanction, while in a discussion with a member of the fairer sex. In conversation, as a rule, our discussion would turn upon matters directly relating to the future happiness of her most accomplished but self-willed daughter, Rosy, who though self-willed was yet so pretty that she could command the highest bid in the matrimonial market. She could really easily captivate even the strongest of those men who have thought it perhaps their solemn duty to preach, with a cynical seriousness through the public press, that marriage is a "failure."

I candidly told my lady friend that as a practical man I hated looking at the marriage problem from the sentimental point of view.

She was provokingly sentimental at times. My candid speaking, however, at last had the desired effect; Mrs. — gradually brought herself to agree with me on all points concerning matrimony. She now completely recognised the paramount importance of the fact that good and loving parents ought not to permit, or at any rate they should prevent, their children, specially young girls, to take a fancy at random to fashionable young swaggers and then allow it to develop into affection bordering on love. "Yes, parents are morally liable for the future unhappiness of their girls," so said my lady friend with a truly aristocratic accent once.

"I am delighted, Mrs. —" I returned, "that you have now begun really to take the most sensible view of the matter."

"It seems I have now gained my point or am about to do so," thought I.

I was not without an object in this endeavouring to transform my lady friend from a sentimental creature into a practical member of her sex. But my object was a most unselfish one indeed.

"My marriage comes off in September next" so used to be the assurance given by Rosy to her friend and relations when questioned by them on the point.

She had been engaged for the past five years to a tall unimpeachable-looking fellow with an unpronounceable name of Norwegian extraction, I took a special dislike to the match, not to the fellow personally for he was harmless enough but because he was in my opinion not a suitable match for Rosy—an opinion which was shared by many and by the amiable Mrs. herself, though to get her to share it had indeed cost me an infinite amount of logical reasoning with her.

"Dear some body (Rosy's lover) has told me definitely that his mother has assured him that our marriage should take place in September." So Rosy often told us, "for then, she will be able to settle £300 on him—enough to support us, you know."

I however did not believe a word of it; for I knew too well the parents of the lover to believe that they would so easily acquiesce in what he so often whispered to Rosy's ears while spooning together in the shady part of the beautifully laid-out—back garden of the house near that famous and wonderful glass building, the Crystal Palace. She, Rosy, hated my being so sceptical about the matter. In fact she gradually began to dislike me personally and held me responsible for the change in her mother's attitude towards the match. Mrs. — gave up preparing trousseau etc. for Rosy when I convinced her thoroughly that she was really wasting her money, for I proved to her—by demonstration that it was impossible for them to be married in September unless they intended to get themselves united secretly at some Registry office. The fellow had been aiming at it.

"His parents have said nothing of the kind," said I rather sharply to Mrs. — in reply to her, "It is all an imposition upon the infatuated girl to say that his mother has promised to make some settlement before September."

"Well, if you are so sure about it," answered my lady friend rather annoyingly, "you had better convince that blind daughter of mine of it."

"I wish I could," continued I.

We were silent a little while.

"Then," commenced my good-natured friend, "I must tell her so, Mr. S., that you think her lover has not been faithful to her, and that she therefore had better go herself to get the mother settled with her future mother-in-law."

This naturally caused me to pause and ponder a little before allowing my friend to openly communicate my views to her daughter regarding the faithlessness or otherwise of the idol of her heart. Rosy, I am sorry to say, got positively sick at the very sight of me, and had she been the mistress of the house, she would, I doubt not, have literally turned me.

I however gave my permission; and dear Mrs. — went to her daughter to tell her what I thought about the matter.

"You believe in Mr. S.—mother, but fortunately I don't," burst forth the pretty self-willed Rosy with a heightened crimson colour on her soft white face; and with a toss of her head she moved the needle-basket off her knees as she spoke to her loving mother.

"How dared he speak of my darling—as being faithless to me," continued the angry girl. "Mother, I shall never speak to Mr. S.—henceforth though we are, and unluckily have to be, in the same house."

"Rosy, don't be so silly and foolish," returned the kind-hearted mother, "you know that Mr. S.—is our best friend, he has given so many proofs of his staunch attachment to us all, only wish you could get me Mr. S.—for my son-in-law."

"I would rather live to be an unmarried old maid than make your 'best friend' the life-partner of my happiness. Oh, never, never, even if he were an Indian Nabab with all his fabulous eastern riches," said Rosy.

She, however, finally agreed to do what her good mother had reasoned with her for days together for, namely, to go herself to her lover's mother and have his statement confirmed.

It was on a delightfully dry evening of July that our young English lady, arm in arm with her tall and plain-looking foreign lover, stepped out from her 'Fern high' and walked down the familiar way to her lover's house. The Rose-bud fully determined to have the matter regarding her marriage settled once for all with her prospective mother-in-law, and thus be able to give the lie direct to my accusation of faithlessness on her lover's part.

I was not anxious a bit for myself. Her lover at the time, I marked, wore a rather sad and gloomy look which was evidently not noticed by his sweet-heart clinging to his arm.

What transpired between her and the selfish mother of her lover at 'The Rose-bud' did not reach us in detail at all. We, (her mother and I) sat up rather late in our 'Fern high' expecting the young couple to come home; for we could not get to bed without letting Rosy, in as she was not allowed a key. But to our unutterable horror there was, at half past eleven, a tremendous knock at the front door. Wondering we both went up to open the door. Behold, it was poor Rosy come home all alone, excited to madness, shrieking and tearing her hair after the fashion of the unfortunate young Indian woman who has recently lost her husband.

I, of course, at once guessed what was behind all this. Her mother's natural affection for her daughter soon brought down silvery drops of genuine tear from her large eyes, and she soon became busy with soothing the now broken-hearted pretty girl. We therefore did not see each other until the next morning. More or less we all had been excited and restless the whole night, I passed it in brooding over the bound-to-happen events of the evening, though I was not a bit anxious on the score of Rosy's future for the simple reason that I felt sure and certain of her being sought for by fellows just suited to her from all points of view.

We were up betimes the following morning and met together in our comfortable little breakfast-room on the ground floor.

As I had a presentiment as to what Rosy would do when she would see me, I was all nervousness and was very much excited mentally as I stepped into the breakfast-room; and before I saw where Rosy was, behold! she was actually hanging on my shaking arms crying like a child. She confessed the past folly of her ways. The so-called lover whom she worshipped and idolised till only the previous evening, had really deceived her all along about the marriage taking place in September next. I, however, consoled Rosy as much as my nervousness at the moment would permit me.

"Oh! Mr. S.—you are and have been my best, dearest and sincerest friend; and I will look upon you so, ever, ever. My engagement is now quite broken off and I have thrown away my ring. Oh, don't name him before me again."

"Then this was my object too, Rose, that you should be relieved of that fellow with nothing in him," returned I with a feeling of triumph.

It was soon arranged that she should be at once sent abroad so that she might get over her disappointment. In a fortnight she was in the midst of the ever increasing glories of the capital of the French Republic, from where she wrote me the most cheerful and chatty letters, always signing herself as the most loving and affectionate friend. My lady friend's gratitude to me could better be imagined. The last mail tells me that the 5th September last gave Rosy into the holy wedlock with almost the best man that the English West-end matrimonial market of the day was in a position to produce.

S. NASIMUDDIN.

## GAZETTE NOTIFICATION

Babu Durga Nanda Das, Dy. Mag. Dy. Collr. on leave is posted to the quarters station of the district of Khurda. Mr. J. T. Rankin, Offg. Dy. Magte at Collr. Sasaram, Shahabad, is vested the powers of a Collector under Act I of 1901 in that sub-division.

Mr. T. M. Browne, Asst. Supdt. of Darbhanga, is transferred to Shahabad. Mr. A. D. Larmore, Supdt. of the Jail, Alipore, is appointed to act as General of Jails, Bengal, during the absence of Mr. G. A. Davis, Offg. Supdt. of the Jails, acting for him.

Maulvi Ruseed-ul-Nabi, Spl. Sub-Reg. Pabna, on leave, is appointed to be Spl. Regr. of Huzli.

The following promotions are made in Provincial Educational Service with effect from the 1st December 1897: Mr. E. R. Tiery, Hd. Master, Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasah, from class IV to class III vice Babu Ambika Charan Bose retired; Babu Jagat Bandhu Laha, Hd. Master, Dacca Training School, from class V to class IV vice Mr. E. R. Tiery; Dr. Purnananda Chatterjee, Professor, Dacca College, from class VI to class V, vice Babu Jagat Bandhu Laha. Babu Kunja Behari Basu, Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed to class VI of Prov. Edl. Serv. and to be Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.

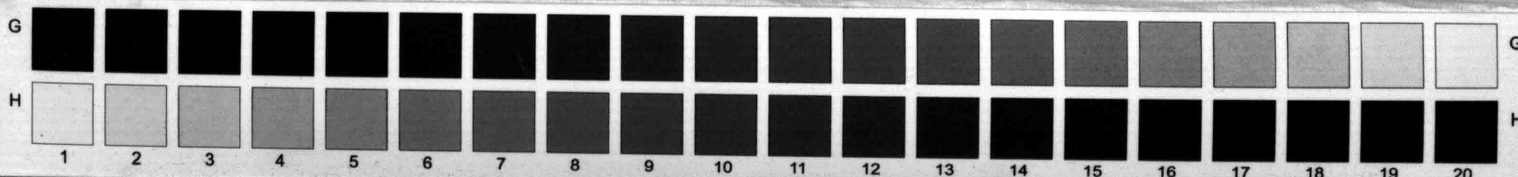
In supersession of the order of the 27th December 1897, Babu Nogendra Nath Ghose is appointed to act as an Addl. Magistrate of Bankura, but to be on deputation of Vishnupur, during the absence or deputation of Babu Beeroja Charan Mitra, until further orders.

Babu Beeroja Charan Mitra, Offg. Addl. Magistrate of Bankura, on deputation to Kotalpur, is vested temporarily with the powers of a Judge of a Court of small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 and also with the functions of a Dist. Court under section 26 (1) of Act VII of 1890, within the local limits of the Kotalpur Mun. Bd., during the absence, on leave, of Babu Lal Singh, or until further orders. This cancels the order of the 21st December 1897, vesting Babu Brojes Chandra Sinha with the above powers.

Babu Baij Nath Sahai, sub pro tem Sub-Dy. Collr. Sasaram, Shahabad, is transferred to the Madhubani sub-div. of the district of Darbhanga.

A Government tonga service is being organised at Peshawar to carry the mails and passengers daily from Peshawar to Jamrud and Bara. Two mails will be despatched daily. It was expected that the arrangement would start on Sunday.

AFTER months and months of hunting the Burma police have at last managed to capture the celebrated dacoit leader Bakadung. He was arrested in a village in the Ramree circle. He had evidently found the Nya district getting too hot for him and sought fresh fields for his enterprise. We hear the Deputy Commissioner of Kyaukpada tried and sentenced the man to an accumulated sentence of seven years.





## Calcutta and Mofussil.

**RAJBARI-FUREEDPUR EXTENSION.**—The Rajbari-Fureedpur extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway is expected to be open in April next.

**THE BURMAH-CHINESE BORDER.**—The work of demarcating the Burmah-Chinese border will, it is believed, begin next week, and the operations are likely to take four months.

**MR. COTTON'S TOUR.**—The following are approximate dates of the Assam Chief Commissioner's cold weather tour:—January 2nd, leave Calcutta; 3rd, arrive Dhubri; 4th, arrive Gauhati; 5th, arrive Tezpur; 6th, arrive Dhanisrimukhi; 7th, arrive Shikarighat and Shikarighat to Golaghat. The Chief Commissioner will be accompanied by the Personal Assistant.

**SEIZED BY A SHARK.**—One day, last week, three native boys took a wager to swim to a boat in Madras Harbour and return; the boy returning first to receive as his reward six marbles. They proceeded to carry out their wager. The first to touch the boat, on returning, however, was suddenly seen to disappear while his companions swam safely to land. A search was immediately made for him, but to no purpose. It is thought that he was seized by a shark.

**THE JANUARY ECLIPSE.**—The *Pioneer* has published a map of India showing the zone of totality of the solar eclipse on the 22nd January, relatively to the various railway systems in India. From it we find that the central line of the zone will pass through Barsi at 20h-0m; Hingoli and Parbhar, 20h-4m; Amraoti, 20h-8m; Shohagpur, 20h-16m; Buxar 20h-22m; Bawagnia, 20h-25m, (local time) and Karad, Jeur and Talori. When entering India the velocity would be 24½ miles per minute at 19h-48m, and on leaving at 20h-32m, 50 miles per hour. Elsewhere will be found the names of the stations where the various foreign expeditions will observe the eclipse.

**REPORT ON THE BHADOI CROPS.**—The total area, cultivated with all kinds of *bhadoi* crops this year, amounts to 16,323,700 acres, against 15,864,100 acres estimated to have been cultivated in 1896. The increase of 459,600 acres, or 29 per cent on the total area, is due to the generally favourable character of the *bhadoi* season. The increase of area under *bhadoi* paddy is noticeable, and is reported to be due to the scarcity of food-grains, which induced cultivators to grow food-crops, and, especially, early rice, in place of non-food crops. This explains the decrease of cultivation also of the latter crops. Taking the *bhadoi* crops of these provinces as a whole, 11 out of 45 districts, viz., Burdwan, Birbhum, Dacca, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Puri, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga and Manbhum return crops varying from above 16 annas to a little below 19 annas; six districts, viz., Darjeeling, Backergunge, Tippera, Balasore, Palamau and Singhbhum, return average crops of 16 annas. Twenty-seven districts, Bankura, Midnapore, Hooghly, all the districts of the Bengal and Rajshahi divisions except the districts of Mymensingh, Faridkot, Chitragong, all the districts of Patna and Bhagalpur divisions except Patna, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Burdwan, and Angul and Khondmah, return crops varying from above 12 annas to little below 16 annas, and only one district, viz., Patna, estimates a poor crop of 9 annas. Light damage by floods is also reported from the districts of Champaran, Monghyr and turnea.

A DARBAR will be held at Raipur in the central Provinces by the Chief Commissioner about the beginning of the next month, to which the Feudatory Chiefs and Zemindars and the gentlemen, both European and native, will be invited.

JUDGING from the latest official report education is making steady progress in the Jeypur State. It is now, we believe, the only State in all Rajputana that can boast of a fully equipped Educational Department, enabling the people to reap the benefits of liberal education, and keep pace with those of the other provinces, in the race of culture and progress. The total number of institutions in the State during the year was 733 with 24,850 scholars, showing an increase of 73 schools and 550 scholars. The proportion of pupils to the population of school-going age in Jeypur compares most favourably with that in the N.W. P. and

ONG his other experiences in Tibet the *Pioneer*, Mr. Savage Landor was astride of a sharp plank, his legs and arms being extended and tied to trees. A rope was then fixed round his neck, so as also made fast to a tree. When in this position he attempted to ease the fearful strain on his back; the rope round his neck when the prisoner sought to relieve the tension on his larynx, nearly broke his back. He remained in this position for twenty-four hours and would have remained until he died if an order had not come from Lhasa, directing that he should be released and sent back to the frontier. In the probable condition induced by the tortures he had undergone, Mr. Landor had to walk back the whole way, beaten and buffeted, and was literally kicked across the frontier being picked up more dead than alive by a native missionary.

LATE on Saturday night the sentry on guard at the bungalow of the Officer Commanding the 2nd Sikhs Infantry at Kohat managed to "bag" a rifle thief. Being a cloudy and dark night, the sentry did not notice the thief, until he was within a few yards of him. On being challenged, the thief fired a revolver at him; the shot grazed his forehead, when the sentry fired, and missed; and while he was firing, the thief made a dash at him, and with one hand, he pulled him down by the other, the sentry, the while, sticking hard to his rifle. The thief then drew a knife and was on the point of using it, when the remainder of the guard turned out and shot him. Before he died he confessed that he was an Adam Khel from the Kohat Pass. He was evidently one of the gang which visited the field hospital some nights ago. The revolver in his possession turns out to be a cheap, probably one of those stolen only a

## TELEGRAMS.

**LONDON, DEC. 27.**  
A fire broke out in a cottage at Bethnal Green, occupied by three families. A woman and her nine children were burnt to death.

The adjourned meeting of the conference of masters and engineers for the purpose of taking a ballot of the men resulted in the engineers largely voting against the masters' latest proposals.

The American mail brings the text of the Russo-Corean agreement concluded on 5th October last by terms of which Mr. Alecsieff has replaced Mr. Brown, the British Controller of Customs, and Russia secures financial control over Korea for an indefinite period.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji presided yesterday at a conference of the Indians in England in order to protest against the misgovernment of India. Violent speeches were made and resolutions couched in similar language were adopted by the Conference.

**CAIRO, DEC. 27.**  
Advices from Kassala state that the Egyptian levies are closely investing the Dervishes at As-Ubri. The garrison has refused Colonel Parsons' offer of quarter.

**TOKIO, DEC. 27.**  
The Prime Minister and Minister of Marine have resigned. It is probable that the Marquess Ito will be the new Premier.

**LONDON, DEC. 27.**  
Telegrams received here from Shanghai mention rumours of the departure of Vice-Admiral Buller with a British squadron to Tientsin above Port Arthur, and that a British force has landed at Chemulpo, on the Korean coast, for the purpose of reinstating Mr. Brown, the British Controller of Customs.

**ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 27.**  
It is stated here that the Russians have occupied Kin-Chau, north of Port Arthur. Levelling operations on the Merv-Kushk Railway have begun, and the line will be completed in three years.

**LONDON, DEC. 28.**  
Prince Hemy with the second division of the German Squadron for the Far East arrived at Gibraltar yesterday, where he landed, and was received by a guard-of-honour composed of British Grenadiers. In the evening the Prince dined with the Governor.

Mr. Charles Harrison, Liberal member for Plymouth.

At the trial of the prisoners connected with the Panama scandal the Public Prosecutor demanded the conviction of Arton, St. Martin Maret and Planteau, and the acquittal of the other four accused.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 29.**  
At a conference of Ambassadors here, the Russian representative surprised his colleagues by dropping the Russian candidate, the Voivode Bozo Petrovitch, a relative of the Prince of Montenegro for the Governorship of Crete, and proposing Prince George of Greece instead.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from its correspondent at Kobe stating that extraordinary naval and military activity prevails in Japan. Japanese warships are assembling at Nagasaki.

A telegram from Lagos states that a force of Hausas sent from that colony has occupied Ilesha and Berebere. They are important towns in the Bariba country where the French are also operating.

**LONDON, DEC. 30.**  
The *Times* Kassala correspondent states that the native levies have captured Asubr, after six days' heroic resistance of the garrison, a number of whom succeeded in escaping, and were pursued by the cavalry. The whole of the Atbara river, from Eldamer to Tomat, is now in the hands of the Egyptians.

**PARIS, DEC. 30.**  
The French Government regard the report of the hoisting of the French flag on Hainan Island as a fabrication.

The Austrian Reichsrath remains closed, meanwhile the Government is being carried on by Imperial decree.

The *Times* in a leading article says that the attempts of the Indian Congress to secure predominant part in framing laws and controlling the purse will never be accepted by politicians, who are not prepared to risk the Indian Empire.

**LONDON, DEC. 31.**  
News from Pekin states that the British are alarmed at the prospect of a Russian loan, which, however, has not yet been ratified.

The British Minister at Pekin is now in communication with the Home Government on the subject. It is confirmed that four British warships have arrived at Chemulpo with a view to protecting the rights of Mr. Brown, British Controller of Korean Customs.

About twenty British officers shortly go to Egypt, but this does not imply the organisation of a special force in Egypt, or the acceleration of the date of the advance against the Khalifa.

All the defendants in the Panama trial have been acquitted.

**THINGS SLOWLY LEARNED.**  
THERE is a man in Scotland who used to write many readable and instructive things. He signed himself "A Country Parson," and a bright parson he is. One of his essays is entitled, "Things Slowly Learned," a good line of thought for anybody.

Well, here is one of the things slowly learned—that disease doesn't jump on a man like a wild cat out of a tree, but develops from seeds and conditions, just as roses and weeds do. We write and print the essays of which these lines are one, have said this a hundred times; but all the people don't seem to have thoroughly grasped the idea yet.

For if Mr. Theodore Tressure alone had done so, he wouldn't have suffered ten years from attacks of rheumatic fever. In November, 1891, he says he had a fearful time with it. He tells us in a letter that he had dreadful pains all over his body, and was so sore he couldn't bear anything to touch him. Even the bed-clothes hurt him like a feather against a sore eye. "I got little or no sleep," he says, "tossing all the night long, and trying to get ease by a shift of position."

"I had a foul taste in the mouth, and spat up a great quantity of slimy phlegm. My appetite left me, and the little food I forced down gave me great pain in the chest and

sides. For five months I was confined to my room, most of the time unable to leave my bed and what I suffered during that time I have no words to describe."

Any one who has ever been through that sort of thing can easily believe what Mr. Tressure says; for when every muscle and joint in a man's body is throbbing with inflammation, it isn't any common collection of words that can set forth his feelings. It is agony and torment in the supreme degree. Yet we ought to know better than to have it. But we don't, not yet.

"I was perfectly helpless," continues our friend, "and could scarcely move. In fact, the people had to move me from one side of the bed to the other. Month after month I was laid up and suffering in this way. I had a doctor attending me, but he wasn't able to do much to relieve me."

"Finally, to cut the story short, I came to hear of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I read about it in a book that was left at my house. The book said this medicine was good for rheumatism, and so my wife got me a bottle from Mr. Ford, the grocer, at Oakhill. After taking it for a week I felt great relief. Then I kept on taking it and not long afterwards I found it had cured me; it had completely driven the rheumatism out of my system. I am willing you should publish these facts, and you can refer any inquirers to me. (Signed) Theodore Tressure, (Waggon and Horses Inn), Douling, Shepton Mallet, November 3rd, 1893."

Now let's hark back a moment. To the thoughtful reader Mr. Tressure's story may look a trifle confused and mixed. That is, he describes the symptoms of rheumatism proper in connection with a lot of other symptoms which wouldn't seem at the first blush to have anything to do with rheumatism. But there's where Mr. Tressure is right and the reader wrong. His account shows that he was a victim of chronic indigestion, dyspepsia, and torpid liver—that covers the whole ground. Rheumatism (and this is the slowly learned lesson) is merely a nasty symptom of a dyspeptic condition of the digestive organs. At the outset it means too much eating and drinking. This results in the formation of a poisonous acid which fills the body and produces the local outbreak called rheumatism. Hence we cure it from within not from without. And this true idea is also a new idea. do you see?

Try to get this lesson by heart. You can prevent rheumatism by Seigel's Syrup you can cure it by Seigel's Syrup. But it is more comfortable to prevent.

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## THIRTEENTH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(By TELEGRAM).  
(From our Special Reporter.)

## OPENING CEREMONY.

AMRAOTI, DEC. 27.

The historical little town of Amraoti witnessed to-day a spectacle, unique in its history, which its inhabitants will long remember. It is the first time the annals of the great Indian national movement, that it has met at a provincial town instead of at a capital city. Amraoti has not failed to give a good report of itself. The town looks gay and busy with the advent of so many hundreds of delegates from every part of India, with their army of attendants and volunteers.

The Congress met to-day. It was feared, for very good reasons, that the present session would fail to draw as good a house as in previous years. I would be regarded as a relief by all that the apprehension had no solid basis. Nothing, we find, has damped the ardour of the delegates, and every province has been fully represented in the national assembly. Indeed, the pick of Indian society is here; and the number of delegates, if not the largest on record, shows how cherished the institution is come to be. Seven hundred delegates were present to-day. In addition to the delegates were present visitors from every part of India; and the pandal was filled to its utmost cringing capacity.

The Reception Committee did not spare any trouble and expense to give as cordial a reception to the guests and make the thirteenth Congress so successful as its predecessors. The pandal they have tastefully decorated with flowers, arlands and bunting. One most prominent feature of the decorations is pictures representing the past, present and future of India. Nothing was left out by way of arrangement, and very great was the enthusiasm that prevailed. There was a graphophone.

At about 2 P.M. the Chairman of the Reception Committee rose to welcome the delegates to Amraoti. After offering a general welcome, he recapitulated the events of the year just closing and in doing so he touched the question of famine, plague, frontier difficulties, fires, floods, earthquakes, etc. The Poona murders and press prosecutions, and the consequent panic into which the whole country has been thrown, were also touched upon. The President then gave the assembly the history of Amraoti, from a prehistoric period. The next question that he detailed upon was the Diamond Jubilee. There was in the speech a reference to Mr. Hume, and this evoked outbursts of cheers from every part of the crowded pandal. The necessity of holding the present session was next dwelt upon. The address of the President of the Reception Committee lasted 30 minutes.

After the President of the Reception Committee had sat down in the midst of continued applause, the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee rose to propose that Mr. Sankara Nar be elected President of the Thirteenth Session of the Indian National Congress. His appearance and short speech evoked continuous outbursts of cheers from the assembled delegates which drowned the speaker's voice for some time.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Joshi and supported by Mr. Madan Mohan Malaviya of Allahabad and Mr. Setalwad of Bombay. It was unanimously carried.

The President, Mr. Sankara Nar, then rose to deliver his opening address. His speech lasted about two hours. He began by making a graceful and loyal reference to the Sovereign our Queen-Mother, and criticised the hostile attitude of the Anglo-Indian press. He then said that, under the present circumstances, our hope lay in the people of England. The President then dealt with political, social and religious reforms, with the inequality of wealth and the Poona incidents. He concluded with a loyal preroration.

Mr. Tilak's name in the President's address evoked considerable feeling. Nature's deportation met with cries of shame. It was the conclusion of the President's address that gave three enthusiastic cheers for the President, and three more for his excellent address. A full report of his speech will follow.

Next the Subjects Committee were appointed and met in Committee.

## SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

AMRAOTI, DEC. 28.

To-day the proceedings commenced at noon. The rules of business having been read by Mr. Ghosal, the President declared the Congress open. The first Resolution was—  
"That this Congress expresses its deepest earnest conviction that the present policy of the Government of India is in every respect injurious to the best interests of the British Empire in general and this country in particular, as it involves frequent expeditions beyond the present limits of the British Indian Empire and causes great loss of valuable lives and public money. Therefore it entreats the British Government to stop this aggressive policy; and down that if such expeditions are undertaken, they being for imperial purposes, the major portion of their expense should be defrayed by the British Exchequer."

It was proposed by Mr. Wachao of Bombay who referred to the frontier expedition blessing, they having drawn public at England. It was seconded by Mr. Manu Iyer and carried unanimously.

The second Resolution ran thus—  
"That in view of the fact that the country of famine and plague have seriously embarrassed finances of the Government, and that the military operations carried on by the North-West Frontier, are for the purpose of Imperial interests, this Congress presents the British Parliament with, pending the principle on which the cost of the operations are to be apportioned between Britain and India, the plea to maintain the principle of the cost of the operations in India should be borne by the British Government."

It was proposed by Mr. Wachao of Bombay who referred to the frontier expedition blessing, they having drawn public at England. It was seconded by Mr. Manu Iyer and carried unanimously.

the consequent necessity of the grant prayed for. It was seconded by Mr. Jaisram. Resolution 2 (a) empowered the President of the Congress to submit to Parliament, a petition embodying the above resolution. It was moved by Mr. S. M. Deo in Mahraiti. Mr. Shammariyan seconded it.

The second Resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The third Resolution was moved by Pundit Mahan Mohan Malaviya of Allahabad. It ran as follows:—

"That this Congress rejoices that the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure was pleased to decide to admit the public to its proceedings, and further desires to express its grateful acknowledgments for the opportunity afforded by the Honourable Commission to represent the Indian witnesses to state fully the use in behalf of India. With reference to the 3 divisions of the Reference, the Congress desires most respectfully to submit the following prayers for the favourable consideration of the Honourable Commission:—

(1) As regards the Machinery to control Indian Expenditure, it is prayed (1) that the official Members of the Viceroy's Council may be made more directly representative of the Indian people, and that they may have the right to move amendments and divide the Council upon the provisions of the Budget; (2) that sufficient number of representative Indians of position and experience may be nominated to the Council of the Secretary of State, of the recommendation of the elected Members of the Viceroy's and Local Legislative Councils; and (3) that each year a Select Committee of the House of Commons may be appointed to inquire into and report upon the financial condition of India; and

(2) As regards the progress of Expenditure, it is prayed that the Military and other unproductive expenditure be reduced, that large amounts may be spent in promoting the welfare and progress of the people, and that a saving and a more efficient administration may be obtained by the substitution, far more practicable, of Indian for European officials in the higher grades of the public service; and

(3) As regards apportionment of charges, it is prayed that the Imperial Treasury may be made to bear a fair proportion of all expenditure which the common interests of India and the Empire are involved; and especially the expenses of the present war beyond the share which may be largely borne by the Imperial Treasury. Lastly that it be an instruction to the President to submit a copy of this Resolution under his own signature to the Chairman of the Royal Commission with the least practicable delay."

Mr. Harendra Nath Dutt of Calcutta, seconded the Resolution, referred to previous resolutions, deplored the absence of continuity in Indian expenditure and mentioned several names including those of Mr. W. C. Bonner, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. R. C. Dutt for seats in the India Council. Mr. H. N. Dutt of Madras, in an eloquent and humorous speech supported it, as did Mr. Joshi. The Resolution was unanimously carried.

The fourth and omnibus Resolution, consisting of Resolutions passed at previous sessions, dealt with the excise policy, the Am Act, the establishment of military colleges, the Exchange Commission, the abolition of the Secretariat Council, the Punjab High Court, the organization of the Educational Service, military and civil medical services, higher education, the settlement of land revenue, the position of Indian chiefs, the extension of the Jurr system, the Inland Emigration Act, representation in the C. P. After it had been explained in Mahraiti by Mr. Karandikar it was put from the Chair and carried unanimously.

The fifth Resolution recommended to Government the adoption of principles embodied in the Parliamentary Resolution of 2nd June 1897 in favour of holding simultaneous examinations in England and India. It was also put from the Chair and carried.

The sixth Resolution protested against Government notification gagging the press. Native States and prayed for its cancellation. As in the case of the two preceding Resolutions it was put from the Chair and carried.

The seventh Resolution pointed out the serious effects of periodical settlements and recommended a permanent settlement of land revenue where the same did not already exist. Mr. Adams of Madras in moving it, pointed out the importance of the subject, traced the history of settlement from the beginning, quoted opinions of eminent statesmen on it, dwelt upon the great poverty of ryots and urged the necessity of continuous agitation on the subject. Mr. Gaud of Bombay seconded remarking that a contented peasantry was the safest of avoiding danger. Messrs. Bhagwat Bap and Khare supported it in Mahraiti and the Resolution was carried.

The eighth Resolution pressed upon the visibility of the separation of Judicial from Executive functions. Mr. J. Chowdhury of Calcutta in moving it referred to the late Mr. Manomohan Ghosh in feeling terms whose name evoked continuous enthusiastic cheers, and dwelt on the importance of the subject, and concluded with remarking the necessity and urgency of the question. Mr. Setalwad seconded the Resolution which was carried.

The ninth Resolution hoped that good would come out of the famine Commission, appointed by Government. It was put from the Chair and carried.

## THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

AMRAOTI, DEC. 29.

To-day the proceedings commenced at noon. Several Europeans and many ladies were present in the Pandal to-day. Great enthusiasm prevailed as on the first two days.

The tenth Resolution which was put from the Chair instructed Congress Committees to raise one thousand pounds to be forwarded to the Lord Mayor of London, for meeting the cost of placing a memorial there as a mark of gratitude to the Indians, for the substantial help the English people had rendered them during the recent famine. The Resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Subba Row of Madras moved the eleventh Resolution which prayed for the appointment of three members, one of whom should be a non-Civilian, for the Bombay Legislative Council.

The twelfth Resolution was moved by the Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerjee of Calcutta

